

Political OBSERVATIONS, occasioned by
Mr. OLDCASTLE'S REMARKS on the
Reign of King JAMES I.



R. OLDCASTLE, in his Remarks on the Reign of King JAMES I. has delivered Political Principles so true, and made Observations generally so just, that, had they not been published in the *Craftsman*, we might have left them to the

Readers, without any Caution or Direction at all: But every Paper in the *Country Journal* being some way or other level'd at the Court and Administration, the People may be misled, by imagining some Resemblances and Parallels; because they know, from Mr. OLDCASTLE's former Papers, that our History was parcel'd out with that single View of serving to invidious a Purpose.

It must be owned, that the Reigns of the STUARTS, in their true Colours, can never be too often laid before the Publick, that so the Publick may always be upon their Guard against the Encroachments of Arbitrary Power; for the Reigns of King JAMES I. and his Son King CHARLES, were almost one constant Violation of the Laws of the Land, and one continued Conspiracy against the Constitution of England: And tho' Mr. OLDCASTLE would compliment King CHARLES, at the Expence of King JAMES, by saying, that he was a religious and a just Prince, and by attributing his violent Attacks upon our Liberties to Prejudices confirm'd by Habit, fortify'd by Flattery, and provoked by Opposition; and then adding, that these Prejudices carried him to continue an Invasion of the People's Rights, whilst he IMAGINED HIMSELF ONLY CONCERNED IN THE DEFENCE OF HIS OWN; yet this is not true: For he knew the Constitution of England much better than his Father, and knew he was subverting that Constitution. The Difference between them seems to be this: King JAMES possessed some Share of what the World then call'd Learning; but without any true Principles of Wisdom, or real Knowledge of Men or Things. He was a weak Prince, without Courage or Integrity; and had a very high Notion of Royal Prerogative, and a very great Contempt of the People's Liberties. But King CHARLES had a stronger and more constant Thirst after Arbitrary Power, and a more determin'd Resolution of destroying the Legal Government of England: He had more Understanding to contrive Means of accomplishing this cruel Design, and more Courage to put those Means in Execution; so that he was a worse King, tho' he had more Sense, and might have more Piety, than his Father. That he was a Religious Prince, as our Author asserts, I will not at present dispute; but I will add, so have the greatest Tyrants, and the most wicked Men in the World been. That he was a just Prince cannot be allowed, unless being unjust to the Publick, while he was just to some private Persons; or being unjust to Mankind, while he was just to a few Men; will intitle a Prince to the Character of just. And to say, that he only imagin'd himself defending his own Rights, while he was so notoriously invading his People's Rights, is making this Saint and Martyr-King a much weaker Man than his Predecessor: 'Tis stripping him of Common Sense; 'tis declaring that Prince ignorant of the Constitution of the Country, in which he was bred from his Infancy; and absolutely unskill'd in the Laws of the Land, which he himself said, a little before his Death, he understood as well as any private Gentleman in England. Was it Ignorance made him say, in a Speech to one of his Parliaments in the Beginning of his Reign, Don't you know that you are to BE, OR NOT TO BE, at my Pleasure? Shew any thing like this in King JAMES: who spoke, indeed, more like a Pedant; but this King, more like a Tyrant; for, affirming THAT THE VERY BEING of the Parliament depended upon his Pleasure, was tearing up the Constitution by the Roots, and actually subverting the very Foundation of all our Liberties. But, not to run the Comparison any further; they were both bad enough; but Arbitrary Principles seem rooted in the

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Heart of the Son, while they only play'd in the Head of the Father; so deeply rooted, that nothing could have hindred King CHARLES from being as absolute as any Monarch upon Earth, had he not become LAUD's Dupe; and, for the sake of establishing Episcopacy in Scotland, so provoked the Scots, that they brought an Army into England: And yet this very King, who hazarded his Crown to settle Episcopacy in Scotland, did, within two Years alter, give up, by Act of Parliament, Episcopacy in Scotland, as contrary to the Word of God; then fought for it, as they say, in England, till he was beaten out of the Field, and a Prisoner; when he gave up Episcopacy Here, by Treaty, for a certain time; and then died a Martyr for that Episcopacy, which he had twice given up, by Act of Parliament and by Treaty. This is our religious and just Prince! and thus was he ruined by following the Advice of bigotted, hot-headed Churchmen.

But the great and sole Design of Mr. OLDCASTLE, in his Remarks on the Reigns of the STUARTS, being to shew, That the Court was a Faction against the Liberties and Rights of the People, we readily and fully allow it. What he says, is true; but 'tis said, in the *Craftsman*, with a very bad Intent. To prevent therefore all Possibility of its being made an ill Use of, we will lay before the Publick what Principles and Practices constituted the Court a Faction against the People.

The Principles advanced, and the Practices run into by Courtiers and Priests in those Reigns, were as follow:

That the Parliaments and People's Privileges were so many Usurpations; or, at best, Concessions of the Kings their Predecessors, which might, at any time, be revoked. And their Actions gave Occasion to believe, that they had form'd a Design to free both themselves and Successors from the Restraint which the Laws, Customs and Privileges of the English Nation had laid upon the former Kings.

Two Books were licensed by King JAMES; one wrote by Dr. COWELL a Civilian, and Vicar General to Archbishop BANCROFT; and the other by Dr. BLACKWOOD, a Clergyman, in which were contained these Principles: 1. That the King was not bound by the Laws, or his Coronation Oath. 2. That the King was not obliged to call a Parliament to make Laws, but might do it alone by his absolute Power. 3. That it was a great Favour to admit the Consent of his Subjects in giving Subsidies. 4. That the English were all Slaves since the Norman Conquests.

Dr. MANWARING afterwards, in the Beginning of King CHARLES I. Reign, asserted, in a Court Sermon, this Doctrine, and in these Words too, "That the King is not bound to observe the Laws of the Realm concerning the Subjects Rights and Liberties; but that his Royal Will and Command, imposing Loans and Taxes, without Consent of Parliament, doth oblige the Subjects Conscience upon Pain of eternal Damnation; that those therefore who refused to pay this Loan, offended against the Law of God, and the King's Supreme Authority, and became Guilty of Impiety, Disloyalty and Rebellion. For which scandalously wicked, and traitorous Doctrine, tho' he was censured by the Parliament, he was made a Dean, and afterwards a Bishop: and the Archbishop of Canterbury was suspended, for not licensing these Sermons.

Once more: In the Year 1626, King CHARLES, that religious and just Prince, having, after calling his Parliament a Generation of Pipers, parted with them in great Disguist, made use of those other Means, which, he said, God had put in his Power, to raise Money: And, in pursuance of these Divine Powers, against the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, (which he had sworn to observe) he chose Commissioners for receiving arbitrary Loans and Benevolences, whom he sent into the several Counties of England, with these private Instructions: (1.) To set themselves a good Example in subscribing. (2.) To require a Loan, according to the Rates in the last Book of Subsidy: A Man of 100 l. in Goods, to lend 100 Marks; and a Man of 100 l. in Land, to lend 100 l. (3.) That they treat a-part with every

Man; and, if any refuse, they shall examine them upon Oath, and charge them upon their Allegiance, not to disclose their Answer. (4.) That they certify to the Privy-Council in Writing, the Names, Qualities, and Dwelling Places of all refractory Persons. (5.) That they admit of no Suit to be made, nor Reasons to be given, for the abating any Sum.

Several Lords of Council were sent into their Counties, for advancing this Loan. The People murmured at it, as an illegal and arbitrary Imposition. The Reluctancy of private Persons, made the Government more severe in the Execution of the Project; and the Severity of the Government, made the People more vigorously oppose it. The Gentry, who refused to subscribe, were bound over, to appear at the Council-Table; and such who refused to be bound, were committed to Prison. The Common People, who denied the Rates, were, by Warrant of the Council, directed to the Commissioners of the Navy, impress'd to serve in Ships going abroad; and others were made to appear before the Lieutenant of the Tower, and to be enroll'd among the Land Forces; with a Reason declared, that those who refused to assist with their Purves, should serve in Person.

But that we mayn't forget King JAMES; let's hear him next. In one of his Speeches, he utters these thundering Words: As God can create and destroy, make and unmake at his Pleasure; so Kings can give Life and Death, judge all, and be judged of none; and that, as 'tis Blasphemy to dispute what God can do, so 'tis Sedition in Subjects to dispute what a King may do in the Height of his Power. Wonderful!

This King, as WILSON says, thought to lay Parliaments by for ever, looking upon them as Encroachers upon his Prerogative, and Diminishers of his Majesty and Glory; making Kings iust, and Subjects, more than they are. He forbids the Parliament to presume to meddle with any thing concerning his Government; for, that was his Craft; he had been 30 Years at the Trade in Scotland, and 7 in England. And when they excused themselves for interposing about his Son's Match, and say, they only humbly advis'd his Majesty to marry his Son to a Protestant Princess, but did not direct, or determine about it; he tells his Parliament, that 'tis well they did not direct or determine; for, if they had, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF HIGH-TREASON: And so he might have hang'd 'em up, and got rid of 'em all at once. In the same Speech, he tells them, we cannot allow of your Style, when you mention, your ancient and undoubted Rights and Inheritance; for you should have said, that your Privileges were derived from the Grace and Permission of our Ancestors and Us. What a Creature is here for a King! And yet, in Consequence of such Notions, this Pair of Monarchs did what they pleas'd; imprison'd and fined Members for speaking their Sentiments in the House; raised Money by their own Authority, without, and against the Consent of Parliament; sent out Proclamations, as Laws; and arbitrarily and cruelly punish'd the not complying with them. King CHARLES, the pious and just, went so far into these Methods, that his Privy Council were both the Law makers, and the Executors of the Law; they exercised, according to Lord CLARENDON, a Legislative, and an Executive Power; for they met first in the Council Chamber, and sent forth Proclamations as Law; and then, the same Men went into the Star-Chamber, and High-Commission Courts, and executed those Laws, which before, as Privy Counsellors, they had made.

Thus was the Constitution absolutely destroy'd, and the Foundation of all our Liberties undermined. And yet the Reigns of such Kings, and the Administration of such Governments, are retailed in the *Craftsman*, on purpose to infuse the vilest things possible against the best Government in the World, or which ever was in the World: A Government, which hath inviolably maintain'd the Constitution of England, and sacredly prefer'd our Laws and Liberties: A Government, which is, an Honour to Human Nature, the Felicity and Glory of Britons, and the Envy of all other Governments upon the Face of the Earth.

F. OSBORNE



FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Moscow, March 27.

THE young Prince Menzikoff and his Sister are returned hither by Order of the Czarsina, who has made the said Princess one of her Maids of Honour, and has given the Prince a Commission in her Guards.

Extrait of a Letter from Naples, March 30.

In my last I advised you of the Consternation which the Inhabitants of this City were then under, on Account of an Earthquake which was felt here the 20th in the Morning; since which some small Repetitions having been felt in the Suburbs of this City, the People, struck with a most terrible Pannick, neglect all manner of Business, and mind nothing Day or Night but going about in Processions, or doing Penance in the Streets. At the City of Foggia in Apuglia, about 100 Miles from this, the Earthquake was frequently felt for two or three Days; and 'tis certain that most Part of it is destroyed, and many hundred Persons buried under the Ruins. All Apuglia was shaken, and scarce a Town in it but received Damage, more or less.

Rome, March 31. The Differences between this Court and that of Turin about the Ecclesiastical Fiefs situate in Piedmont, increase to such a degree, that 'tis very much to be feared they will be attended with fatal Consequences. Since the Departure of the Count del Grosso, Minister of Sardinia, who has been recalled, the Correspondence between the two Courts is intirely broke off; that of Turin having refused to receive M. Guglielmi, sent thither by the Pope to endeavour to terminate the Differences in a Friendly way. This Refusal, and the repeated Prohibitions which the King of Sardinia has laid the Subjects of the said Ecclesiastical Fiefs under, not to obey his Holiness's Orders, even upon pain of Death, occasion the holding of frequent Private Congregations, to consider of some Way how to come off of this troublesome Affair, without wounding the Authority of the Holy See too much; and 'tis believed that Application will be made to some Foreign Power.

Cadiz, April 3. A Letter wrote with the King's own Hand, has been communicated to the Commerce, wherein his Majesty, instead of 1,000,000 he before would have borrow'd, now desires them to lend him 120,000 Weighty, or 150,000 Current Dollars; for which he promises an Interest of 6 per Cent. and to repay them out of the first Monies he receives, and on their Compliance with his Request, an immediate Delivery of the Flora's Treasure. This Proposition is agreed to, and Don Joseph Patinho is expected here from Seville to Morrow, to give the necessary Directions for the said Delivery. As it is generally believed they will appear a great Deficiency in the said Treasure, it is presumed the Proprietors will be put on the same Foot as the Loan.

Vienna, April 4. The Express sent to London with the Treaty of Peace lately concluded between the Emperor and the King of Great Britain, is expected back in about a Week, with his Britannick Majesty's Ratification. Two Days ago, the Duke de Liria received an Express from Seville. On the 29th past, an extraordinary Courier from Florence brought hither the Great Duke of Tuscany's Will, whereby his Royal Highness constitutes the Emperor his sole Executor. That Courier was sent back the 31st, with some Dispatches in relation to that Affair.

Dresden, April 12. Sir Luke Schaub, Minister of the King of Great Britain, has had a long Audience of the King.

Paris, April 13. Men continue to talk here of a great Reform of the Troops; and 'tis certain that the Court is more intent than ever upon Means of restoring the Navy, and promoting Trade and Commerce; which are look'd upon as indubitable Marks of the Establishment of a General Peace.

Hague, April 17. The States of Holland will hold an extraordinary Assembly To-morrow Senights, when they will come to a final Resolution concerning their Accession to the Treaty of Vienna, which has been communicated to the Magistrates of the Towns of this Province, who all appear to be very well pleased with it; so that we take it for granted, our Sovereigns will accede thereto as expeditiously as the Constitution of the Government will permit; the Restoring of a good Harmony with the Emperor being look'd

upon here as a happy Preface for the Two Maritime Powers; and the more, because the new Treaty is not only very advantageous for them, but stipulates nothing prejudicial to the Interests of France, and consequently lays no Foundation of Repentment on the part of that Crown.

Edinburgh, April 5. On the 9th ult. the Success of London, Capt. Anderson, one of the South Sea Company's Ships, struck on a Rock a League from the Coast of Orkney, and falling afterwards into 14 Fathom Water, dropt Anchor, but the Pumps were forced to abandon her, and in less than an Hour after she overboard. She was 400 Tons Burden, bound to St. David's Streights for the Whale Fishing: Her Crew, consisting of 48 Hands, came last Saturday into Leith, on board a Fishing Sloop. 'Tis a great Loss to our Northern Navigation that this Coast is not exactly navigated, and well laid down; for too often our own Countrymen, as well as Strangers, suffer thereby.

Northampton, April 12. We hear from Leicester, that on the 2d Instant, as one Edward Seale, a Barber of that Place, was shooting a Gun up a Chimney that was on Fire, the same burst and tore his Throat and Windpipe in so terrible a manner, that he died in less than an Hour after.

Mr. Early, Exon, March 3d, 1731. THE following Letter was found last Sunday Morning, fix'd (by a private Hand) against the Church Hatch, entering into the Yard at Thorverton, by giving it a Place in your Paper you'll oblige many of your constant Readers.

Thomas M—r—n, WE Weavers and Combers, loyal Subjects of King George the Second, are willing to serve him and his Country, at the Peril of our Lives, and to do our Duty; but to pick Stones in Radmo's, Crome's, Thine, or any other Man's Ground, we will not: if any of our Brethren pick one Stone in any Man's Ground, we will make him ride our Black Nag with Severity. Instead, M—r—n, of thy covering the Hills with us, we will cover the Town with 500 Brethren, if need be, to make such a Rogue an Example to all Mankind, by making thee to ride our Black Nag like a long May pole.

Note, That M—r—n is the present Surveyor of the Highways, and is a very tall Man, and had summoned the Weavers to pick Stones on the Hills. The Black Nag is a Cool-Staff, which the Combers carry their Brethren upon after any Transgression.

Norwich, April 10. Last Monday came on the Election of Common-Council for Conisford Ward, when the true Friends to the King and Government were chosen without Opposition.

L O N D O N.

ON Thursday last being the Birth Day of his Royal Highness the Duke, who then entered the 11th Year of his Age, there was a great Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at St. James's, who complimented their Majesties on the same; and his Royal Highness had a Levee in his own Apartments, in which he received the Compliments on that Occasion.

We hear that the 16th of the next Month is fixed for the Departure of the Court to Richmond, some necessary Orders having been given for that purpose; their Majesties intend to spend about six Weeks there, and afterwards go to Hampton Court.

His Majesty has been pleased to make a Grant of Cranburn Chace and Lodge near Windsor, which he purchased last Week of the Administrators of the late Earl of Ranelagh deceased, to Miss Withers, youngest Daughter of Charles Withers, Esq; Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods.

We hear that his Highness the Prince of Orange will be here this Summer.

Wednesday the House of Commons adjourned to Wednesday next, and on Thursday the House of Lords adjourn'd to the same Day. We hear the Parliament will break up the Latter End of this Month.

Thursday, being Maunday Thursday, the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Dean of Exeter, and Sub-Almoner, officiated in the Room of the Right Rev. the Lord Archbishop of York, his Majesty's Lord High Almoner, in the Chappel Royal at Whitehall; after Divine Service was performed, there

was distributed, according to Annual Custom, at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, to 48 poor Men and 48 poor Women, who had been well recommended to the said Charity, the King's Age being 48, first boiled Beef and Shoulder of Mutton roasted, and small Bowls of Ale, which is call'd Dinner; after that, they were served with large Wooden Platters of Fish and Loaves undressed, viz. one Old Ling, 12 Herrings; and likewise Shoes, Stockings, Linnen and Woollen Cloth for Shirts, Shifts and Cloathing; to each two Leather Bags, wherein were Silver Pence, Two-pences, Three-pences, and Groats, to the Number of Years his Majesty had reigned, and as many Shillings as his Majesty was Years old; the whole is said to amount to upwards of 4 l. a piece.

The same Day Mr. James Collier, a principal Clerk in the Bank, was, by the Court of Directors, appointed one of their Cashiers, in the room of Mr. Wollaston Shenton, deceased.

The same Morning a Butcher ran five times round St. James's Park for 40 l. but if he stop'd, walked, or fell down, he was to lose the Wager. He performed it in two Hours, and won the Wager.

Walter Chetwynd, Esq; Member of Parliament for Litchfield in Staffordshire, is made Governor of Barbadoes, in the Room of Governor Worley, who is recalled.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford has presented to the new Church in Bloomsbury, Cup, Flagons, and other Communion Plate, Silver gilt with Gold, with his Grace's Coat of Arms engraved thereon, to the Value of 100 l.

On Monday, as some Workmen were pulling down a House in Spring Garden, belonging to Edward Southwell, Esq; it fell in with six of the Workmen, two whereof were very much bruised and carried home; the other four were taken out without any Hurt, though upwards of 300 Weight of Rubbish fell upon them.

On Tuesday last Mr. Claude Crespigny was appointed first Clerk in the Secretary's Office at the South Sea House.

The same Day Ward and Price, two Malefactors who had been condemned at the late Assizes held at Kingston upon Thames, for Burglary, were executed at Kingston Gallows; the Body of the former was carried to Kingston Church-yard, and there interred; and that of Price was brought to London, to be buried with his Mother, who died the Day before with excessive Grief, occasioned by her Son's Misfortune.

Sir Robert Innes, Bart. kiss'd his Majesty's Hand last Week, on his being appointed an Ensign to a Company of Foot belonging to Brigadier General Tyrrel's Regiment.

On Monday last the fine Sett of Horses, which was presented to her Majesty by the Earl of Essex, was viewed by their Majesties in St. James's Park, and afterwards were brought to the King's Stables in the Meuse, Charing Cross.

We hear the Rt. Reverend Father in God, Dr. Peploe, Lord Bishop of Chester, will preach the Spital Sermon at St. Bride's Church next Monday, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and the Governors of the several Hospitals of this City; the Rev. Dr. Snape on Tuesday; and the Rev. Dr. Mangey on Wednesday; according to annual Custom.

Last Week Dr. Willymot, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Son-in-Law to Dr. Mead, was made Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty.

On Saturday last his Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas was run for on Newmarket Course by five Years old Mares. There were four started, which came in as follows, viz. Mr. Jackson's first, Duke of Bolton's second, Lord Haverham's third, and the Duke of Rutland's fourth.

On Thursday Morning a Constable was committed to the Gatehouse, by Sir John Gosfon and several other Justices, who met at St. Anne's Vestry, for refusing to execute their Warrants, and for rude and saucy Behaviour.

A Woman was also committed to Bridewell by the said Justices, for keeping a disorderly Brandy-shop and Night House in Drury-Lane; where a poor Countryman, who came but the Day before out of Gloucestershire, (and had never been in London before) was robb'd of all the Money in his Pocket, by two Whores, who pick'd him up late the same Night in the Street, and carried him to the said House.

The last Will and Testament of the late Lord Bingley having been open'd, he did thereby bequeath 100,000 l. Sterling to Miss Harriot Benson, his Daughter, which is to be laid out in the Purchase of Lands for her; to his Widow, her Mother, 400 l. per Annum over and above her Jointure, which is 1000 l. per Annum; 7000 l. to a young Lady; and another considerable Legacy to the Mother of the said Lady; besides many other great Legacies: He hath also left to his Steward 100 l. per Ann. for his Life, and to all his Household Servants one Year's Wages. His Grace the Duke of Argyle, Counsellor Hamilton, and Mr. Hoar the Banker, are Executors of the Will.

On Saturday last six Youths, from 11 to 15 Years of Age, were committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell and New Prison, by Justice Robt. who were apprehended and taken out of a House in Chick Lane, for being notorious Thieves and Pickpockets, they have constantly pursu'd, in Conjunction with others not yet taken, such vile Practices for about three Years past. Their usual Haunts for picking Pockets, were in Fleetstreet, Cheapside, at Funerals, in Cripplegate Church, &c. and some Felonies, lately committed, were at the following Houses, viz. A Cheesmonger's in Tooley Street, Southwark, a Grocer's in Holborn, a Distiller's in Half Moon Alley, Bishopsgate Street; and a Tallow Chandler's in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell; all of whom have lost their Pills, and the Money in them.

On Tuesday Morning the Workmen, pursuant to an Order by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, began to take down Bishopsgate, in order to rebuild the same for the better Convenience of the Horse and Foot Passengers, which will be finished with all convenient Speed.

Letters from Boston in New England, dated the 11th of March, say, that their Assembly had not complied with their Governor's Request, as to fixing a Salary on him for the Time of his continuing Governor; and seem'd determin'd not to do it.

Ecclesiastical Promotion. The Rev. Mr. John Harper was lately presented by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor to the Living of Stowell in the County of Leicester, worth about 160 l. per Ann.

Death. On Sunday Night last, about Eight o'Clock, died the Lady of the Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, at his Grace's Palace at Lambeth.—Saturday died at Brentford, of a Mortification in his Toe, Anthony Lybbe, of Checkington in Oxfordshire, Esq.—Tuesday Night Mr. John Heath, who kept the Black-moor's Head in Exeter-street in the Strand, being taken ill suddenly, went up Stairs to lie down; and in a short time after, a Servant went up Stairs to see him, and found him dead.—Wednesday Mr. Latham, Clerk in the Insolvent Office, Chancery-lane, having eat a hearty Dinner, died suddenly upon his Return Home to his Lodgings in the said Lane.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.

per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 24 to 30	Hog Pease 13 to 15
Rye — 13 to 14	Pease — 17 to 19
Barley — 13 to 18	Pale Malt — 18 to 22
Oats — 8 to 13	Brown Malt 18 to 20 6
More Beans 15 to 20	Tares — 18 to 23 6
Coals 25 s. to 26 s. per Chaldron.	
Hops 1729 — 20 s. to 35 s. per Hundred	
Hops 1730 — 40 s. to 85 s. per Hundred.	
Rape Seed 12 l. to 12 l. 10 s. per Last.	

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 3 8ths. 103 1 8th. 103 1 4th to 3 8ths. South Sea Ann. 108 3 4ths for the Opening. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 17 s. Bank 145. Bank Circulation 71. 5 s. India 198. India Bonds 5 l. 19 s. Royal Exchange Assurance 99 1 half. London Assurance 12 3 4ths to 7 8ths for the Opening. African 51. York Buildings 23 3 4ths. Three per Cent. Ann. 96 1 half. English Copper 3 l. Welch Copper 2 l. 11 s.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Next Week will be published,

A DIALOGUE ON BEAUTY. In the Manner of PLATO. By GEORGE STUBBS, M. A. Late Fellow of Exeter College, Rector of Putney in Berkshire, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of DORSET, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Printed by W. WILKIN, in Lombard-street.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

A Gentleman will sell to an ELDERLY PERSON, at a very reasonable Price, any large ANNUITY, to be made payable him or her punctually, Quarterly, Tax-free, during his or her Life, out of a good Freehold Estate in Land in Middlesex, which shall be about double the Value of the Annuity.

There are several Sums of Money ready to be lent on MORTGAGES, some of which are large. And there are different Sums wanted on like Securities, one of which is a very large Sum, and an extraordinary Security will be given for it.

Any Person who has a YOUNG LAD, from about 14 to 16 Years or thereabouts, to place out for 5 or 6 Years, in a genteel Business, may be informed of a Person who wants such a one, and will take due Care of him.

MONEY may be had, any considerable Sum, on Estates Freehold or otherwise, in a such Manner as not to be repaid unless the Receiver shall see fit.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.

An Estate in Land not far distant from Brentford. — A large Farm in Surrey or Kent, within about 20 Miles of London. — A small Farm within 10 or 12 Miles of London. — And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.

A good House, for a middling Family, with a large, pleasant, and profitable Garden, at Titchfield in Hampshire. — Several good Houses not far distant from London, some large, fit for Noblemen or Gentlemen, and there is Land to some of them. — TO BE LETT, at Great Ealing near Brentford, about 7 Miles from London, a good House and Garden, with Orchards, Dove House, Fish-Ponds, and also some Pasture and Arable Land, if desired. — And several Persons want to Sell and some to Let other Estates.

THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers, Agent for Persons who want any such Business, to be done. He answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertises if desired, not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not Successful. He gives Attendance as undermentioned.

Daily (except Saturdays) about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the Temple. At 12 o'Clock, Tom's Coffeehouse by the Exchange. On Thursdays, Will's Coffeehouse near WHITEHALL. And on sending for he will go to Persons near

At the Desire of several Ladies of Quality. Agents but once these Two Years.

For the Benefit of Miss ROBINSON. By His Majesty's Company of Comedians

At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, on Monday next, being the 19th of April, will be presented, a Play, call'd, **THE UNHAPPY FAVOURITE: OR, THE EARL OF ESSEX.**

The Queen by Mrs. Porter. Essex by Mr. Wilks. Southampton by Mr. Mills. Rutland by Mrs. Thurmond. Nottingham by Mrs. Butler.

To which will be added, A Ballad Opera, of one Act, call'd, **THE BEGGAR'S WEDDING.**

With a New Prologue and Epilogue by Miss ROBINSON, and Entertainments of Dancing by Mr. Essex, Mr. Rainton, Mrs. Booth, Miss Robinson and Mrs. Walter, particularly,

THE TAMBOURIN by Miss ROBINSON. And a Dance, in which she expresses all the different Movements in Dancing, as perform'd last Year at her own Benefit, with Universal Applause. And other ENTERTAINMENTS as will be express'd in the Days Bills. Tickets and Places to be had at the Widow Cook's, Boxkeeper, in the Playhouse Passage. Boxes 5 s. Pit 3 s. First Gallery 2 s. Upper Gallery 1 s. To begin exactly at Six o'Clock.

To be LETT and converted into a FARM, THAT which was the Warren on Banstead Downs in Surrey; containing about two Hundred and fifty Acres of fresh untill'd Land; together with near the same Quantity inclosed, now in good Tillage, and proportionable Parts planted with St. Foin, Clover and Seeds, besides Woods. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER BUCKLE, Esq; at Burrough, near Banstead, aforesaid, for all farther Particulars.

N. B. Whosoever takes it may now prepare for Wheat and Turnips, by following, densturing, &c. keep a Flock of Sheep this Summer, live in the House, and have the necessary Buildings set to his mind.

Just published for January, February, and March, 1731.

A LITERARY JOURNAL; or, A Continuation of the Memoirs of Literature. By the same Author. This Part of the Journal is the first of the Third Volume.

Sold by R. Knaplock at the Bishop's Head in St. Paul's Church-yard; P. Dunoyer at Erasmus's Head in the Strand; J. Roberts in Warwick-lane; and by the Author, at Mr. Gray's in the Court next to the Pewterer's at the lower End of St. Martin's-lane. price 4 s.

This is to give Notice To all Shopkeepers and Others,



THAT at the Printing

House in Bow Church-Yard, Cheapside, London, all manner of Business in Printing, either at the Letter-Press or Rolling-Press, continues to be carried on by THOMAS COBE, who married the Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CLUER, who kept the said Printing House;

Where Shopkeepers Bills, and Bills of Parcels are curiously engraved on Copper: Also Marks for Tobacco-pipes, Haberdasheries or Hats, &c. are engraved on Wood or Copper.

Labels for Surgeons Chests, Apothecaries, Crocers, &c. may be had there, painted or plain.

Also Blank Receipts for Taxes, &c. Titles for Hungary-Water, Directions for Dailey's Elixir, and Spirits of Scurvey-Grass.

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Fest-Tickets for Gardeners and Florists, are printed there, from a curious new Copper Plate, just Engrav'd, being the best ever yet done.

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* At the above-said Printing-Office may be had all Sorts of Paper for Writing Mullick, sold cheaper than at any other Place.

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Wherealso is Sold, The Royal Flower of Mustard-Seed, which makes the strongest and best of Mustards: It is put up in Bottles, for the Preservation of the Flower. Price 7 d. each Bottle, with Directions.

N. B. The Wholesale and Retail Warehouse for Dispensing Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, is still continu'd to be kept there.

Note also, That for those Persons who employ the said THOMAS COBE's Rolling-Press, he repairs their Copper Plates, when necessary, gratis.

This Day is published

(With an APPENDIX of several PAPERS referred to in the CHRONICLES for the last three Months)

THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE, for MARCH 1731; wherein all PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS and MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES both at Home and ABROAD, during that Month, are printed in a Chronological Order, with proper References for the more closely connecting each Circumstance of Fact. To which is added,

An exact Register of all Books, Pamphlets, &c. printed or reprinted either at London, or the two Universities, during the said Month, placed under proper Heads.

Printed for J. Wilford behind the Chapter House near St. Paul's. price 1 s.

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2. The Monthly CHRONICLES for the Years 1728; 1729, 1730, and to the present Time.

This Day is published, the Second Edition, with

Additions of

An Intire SYSTEM of ARITHMETIC: Or Arithmetic in all its Parts. Containing, I. Vulgar. II. Decimal. III. Duodecimal. IV. Sexagesimal. V. Political. VI. Logarithmical. VII. Linear. VIII. Instrumental. IX. Algebraical. With the Arithmetic of Negatives, and Approximation or Converging Series. The whole intermix'd with Rules new, curious, and useful, mostly accounted for in the Preface. The Algebraic Part is rendered more plain and easy than hath been done, by instructive Rules and Examples Literally and Numerally, in a Method New: Solving Equations, Simple, Quadratic, Cubic, &c. several ways. And in the proper Places of this Work are an accurate Table of Logarithms to 10000, and Rules to find those to 100000000, and Natural Numbers to such Logarithms; with the full Use of the Table in Multiplication, Division, Invention, Evolution, and in the Solution of all Cases of Compound Interest, of which there are 24 large and exquisite Tables, (and one for the Valuation of Church or College Estates of their Land) as also those of Simple Interest and Discount, with a new Method of finding the latter, and the present Worth of Money for Days. Also ample Definitions and Explanations of Numbers, Quantities and Terms used in all Parts of Arithmetic, in Alphabetical Order; rendering the Whole more intelligible, and the easier learned. With an Appendix, shewing the Menstruation of more Superficies and Solids than any Book wrote purposely on that Subject has exhibited. This Treatise, for Copiousness and Novelty of Matter and Method, far exceeding the most perfect Arithmetic extant. Necessary for all who would in a short Time, and with little Study, acquire a competent Knowledge of Numbers and Species, or would make any considerable Progress in the Mathematics. By EDWARD HATTON, Gent. Printed for G. STRAHAN, at the Golden-Ball over against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

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FOR the Cure of RUPTURES, easy to Infants, and effectual to the Aged: Persons in the Country tending their Bigness, and which Side the Rupture is on, in a Letter Post paid, may be supplied with all Sorts of Trusses, with proper Directions. Likewise straight Stockings for twilled Legs; and Steel Instruments for weak or crooked Legs; and Ankle-pieces are made by **WILLIAM COLLIER,** at the Bell and Naked Boy, in St. John's Lane, near Hicks's-Hall. N. B. Women may apply to his Wife.

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On Account of the great Use of this Medicine to his Majesty's Navies, Armies, Hospitals, and to all his Subjects in general, it hath the Sanction of his late Majesty's Letters Patent.

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The Law of Securities: Being a Methodical Treatise of the Laws and Statutes relating to Bills Obligation, Bonds and Conditions, Judgments, Recognizances, Statutes, Mortgages, Securities, Real and Personal, Collateral Securities, and all manner of Engagements for Money; showing how far Persons and Estates are bound, and the Court of Chancery will give Relief. And also the Laws and Statutes concerning Pawns, Pledges, and Vitory, with the Methods of Prosecution, Pleadings, &c. and proper Precedents in all Cases throughout. Printed for T. Woodward at the Half-moon over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and J. Peele at Locke's Head in Amen-Corner, Paternoster-Row.

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II. The City Gardener, By Mr. Fairchild.

This Day is published, the Second Edition with Additions,

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N.B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, and the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-Writing may be seen at T. Woodward's.

Steel, Spring, or Jointed TRUSSES,
FOR the Help and Cure



of all Sorts of Ruptures, with a new invented Spring in the Pad, which binds as there is occasion, easy and pleasant: Also a further Improvement made of all the Trusses used for those Infirmities in Men, Women and Children, from the youngest Infant to the most aged Person. Relt Trusses made without Iron or Steel Bows, proper for the Female Sex in Navel or Groin, also Bag Trusses for Men. Likewise straight Stockings, with all other Instruments proper to help and strengthen the lame and weak, are all made and sold by **GUY NUTT,** at the White Naked Boy in Westmoreland Court, in Bartholomew Cloise near West-Smithfield. Any that live at a Distance, by sending a Description of their Rupture, and on which Side, and a Measure about the grieved Part, may be fitted.

At which Place may be had in Print, price 6d. Some Friendly Cautions and Instructions concerning those two dangerous Sorts of Ruptures, viz. The Rupture of the Groin, where the Intestine or Gut falls into the Scrotum, and the Rupture of the Navel; both which, if very large, and not instantly replaced, bring on a Mortification and speedy Death; with an easy, expeditious Method of reducing them down, by a Surgeon, and which he has successfully experienced. and now recommends for the Benefit of all People in that kind afflicted; and 'tis very necessary for them to read and be acquainted with.

Note. He has some pleasant Drops to take inwardly, and a Plaster to lay to the Rupture under the Truss; which, as they together comfort and nourish the Bowels and Parts, and strengthen them greatly, will do as much Service as it is possible for any inward and outward Medicines to do, and will exceedingly contribute to the Cure of Ruptures, in all Ages and both Sexes, particularly in Children, if kept to as directed.

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Castle-Yard, HOLBOURN,

RAMSAY, Surgeon and Man Midwife, having for many Years practis'd a Method singular to himself for the Curing RUPTURES and BROKEN BELLYS, now constantly applies himself to that particular Branch of Surgery: He formerly performed it on Persons with Success, as has appeared by the Testimony of several eminent Physicians and Surgeons, who were pleased to let their Names to be made use of in the publick Prints as an undoubted Testimony of the Truth of the said Cure. He has since that recovered a great many who had Affections in these Parts, and some who imagined themselves incurable, after having made use of other Applications to no Purpose; particularly two Gentlemen, who were cured by him in the Year 1724. were viewed and examined in January 1727. by some of the Physicians and Surgeons mentioned above, who unanimously expressed their insire Satisfaction in the Cure of both of them, and of the Certainty of his Method. There are likewise two or three Gentlemen to be heard of at Mr. Franchlyn's, a Bookfeller in Covent Garden, who tho' they may not be willing to have their Names published, are ready to acknowledge their being cured by him.

As he has long practis'd this Method with Success, so he performs it within the Compass of 3 or 4 Weeks, and without giving the Patient the Trouble or Fatigue of wearing a Truss after the Cure is perfected. His Hours are from 8 to 12 in the Morning, except *Thursday, Friday and Saturday.* No Letters received, except Post-paid.

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This Day is published

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